
Pragmatic Approach To Economy Led to Zhao's Rise in China

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — With his smart business suits and scholarly horn-rimmed glasses, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang hardly looks like the tough administrator of the world's most populous nation. His talent, first in the provinces and now at the center of power, has been in daring to try something different.

Mr. Zhao, 64, is the role model of a younger generation of Chinese officials willing to bend the constraints of traditional Marxist ideology to make things work. He has refined and put into effect the economic policy envisioned by China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping. As head of government, Mr. Zhao has been increasingly entrusted with diplomatic tasks, receiving official visitors at home and representing China abroad.

Although his current visit to the United States is his first, Mr. Zhao met President Ronald Reagan in late 1981 at the North-South economic conference in Cancun, Mexico, where he identified China with the interests of the developing world. He made a visit to Japan the next year and later made a swing through Africa, visiting 11 nations.

Mr. Zhao ranks with Hu Yaobang, the party chief, as a likely successor to Mr. Deng, who will be 80 this year and who has already retired from daily duties.

Like Mr. Deng, Mr. Zhao is regarded as a political conservative, for all his economic liberalism. He once warned, "We should never confuse socialist democracy with capitalist democracy."

He was born in 1919 in central China's Henan province, where his father was a landlord and grain merchant. He went to secondary school in Kaifeng and then in Wuhan. There he joined the outlawed Communist Youth League in 1932.

During the war against Japan, Mr. Zhao was a party official in the area around Beijing, Hebei and Shandong provinces. He helped institute land redistribution in Henan after the defeat of the Japanese in 1945.

With the Communist victory in 1949, Mr. Zhao was sent to Guangdong province, bordering Hong Kong, to continue work in rural development, and he eventually became second secretary of the south-eastern province.

But the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution halted his career. He was denounced by radical Red Guards and paraded through the streets of

Guangzhou (Canton) wearing a dunce cap because his ideas were judged to be too capitalist.

Mr. Zhao reappeared as a party official in the bleak northern region of Inner Mongolia in 1971. With the worst of the Cultural Revolution over, he returned to Guangdong and worked his way up to provincial party secretary in 1974.

Because of his skills, Mr. Zhao was dispatched in late 1975 to Sichuan, China's most populous province. Radical Maoist policies had plunged Sichuan, once the nation's breadbasket, into such poverty that some peasants reportedly sold their daughters to buy rice.

Mr. Zhao reversed the decline in Sichuan with policy changes that seemed almost heretical. He allowed private farm plots to expand to 15 percent of arable land and created a system that paid farmers more for growing more.

He let some factories retain part of their profits and experimented with a system of taxation that encouraged incentive.

The result was that industrial production jumped 81 percent and agricultural output rose 25 percent in three years. His innovations have been adopted throughout China.

Such a pragmatic approach brought him to Mr. Deng's attention. Mr. Zhao was made a non-voting member of the Politburo in 1977 and a full member in 1979. In April 1980, Mr. Deng maneuvered him into the post of deputy prime minister that removed the daily operation of the government from Mao's handpicked successor, Hua Guofeng.

In five months, Mr. Zhao replaced Mr. Hua as prime minister.

Since then, Mr. Zhao has been at the forefront of a campaign to make the government more responsive to contemporary needs. He has slashed the "bloated, overlapping administrative structure" and pared back its bureaucracy.

He initiated a readjustment of the economy away from traditional heavy industry toward light industry and consumer products and set less grandiose goals that have enabled China to meet the major growth targets of its current five-year plan in three years.

For all his efficiency, it is unclear whether Mr. Zhao has been able to build a power base sufficient to exert authority after Mr. Deng leaves the scene. He is short of clout with the powerful armed forces, and his tinkering with the economic system has upset hard-line Maoists.



HAM ON ROUTE — French pork farmers from Brittany, protesting European Community agricultural policies, stopped a Dutch truck carrying 20 tons of frozen hams and dumped them on a highway on Tuesday at the French-Belgian border near Kortrijk. In Brussels, the French farm minister, Michel Rocard, said the EC had no choice but to impose austerity on its eight million farmers if it wanted to solve its financial crisis.

Reprimands Urged for U.S. Officers Over Marine Headquarters Bombing

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The secretary of the navy has recommended that military officers be reprimanded for command failures associated with the Oct. 23 truck-bombing of the Marine compound in Beirut, according to administration officials.

They said the recommendation, which was submitted to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger on Monday, called for the issuance of disciplinary letters. The officials said that more severe forms of punishment, including courts-martial, were precluded by President Ronald Reagan last month.

The officials declined to say whether the recommendation by the secretary, John F. Lehman Jr., covered both navy and Marine officers or how high in the chain of command the reprimands might reach. On Dec. 27, Mr. Reagan said: "I do not believe that the local commanders on the ground, men who have suffered quite enough, should be punished for not fully comprehending the nature of today's terrorist threat."

"If there is to be blame," he went on, "it properly rests here in this office and with this president." Senior White House officials said later that Mr. Reagan's remarks did not rule out administrative discipline such as the issuance of letters of reprimand.

Mr. Lehman submitted his recommendations as part of a Defense Department review of the bombing that killed 241 American servicemen.

A special Pentagon commission that investigated the bombing concluded, in a report made public last month, that serious command failures by Marine officers in Beirut and military commanders above them in Europe had contributed to the inadequate security at the Marine compound. The commission, which was headed by retired Admiral Robert L. Long, made no recommendations about discipline, suggesting only that Mr. Weinberger "take whatever administrative or disciplinary action he deems appropriate."

It was not clear what recommendations the commission made.

Syria Assails Troop Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

A simultaneous pullback of Syrian forces.

The officials said senior members of the Israeli government had told the administration that an Israeli withdrawal could come if President Gemayel reached a security arrangement with the warring factions in Lebanon.

The U.S. officials disclosed the thinking of Israeli officials last Friday. However, on Sunday, the Israeli cabinet secretary said Israel would not be willing to withdraw its troops from Lebanon without a reciprocal pullout by Syrian forces.

"Our first priority should be to break new ground," Mr. Goodby said, adding that the United States would like to build on the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki conference, which called for East-West cooperation on security measures as well as for human-rights improvements.

He said NATO members would introduce proposals that would seek obligatory advance notification of troop movements and exercises, along with regular exchanges of information on armed forces and facilities for observers to monitor military activities. A new proposal aims at improving hot-line communications to defuse crises.

Mr. Goodby said he believed that the Warsaw Pact countries were "approaching the conference with seriousness" and said "it was hard to predict" what kind of approach might be taken by neutral and nonaligned countries.

NATO officials hope that the prospects for future talks about strategic and intermediate-range nuclear missiles will be addressed in next Wednesday's meeting between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

But the same officials say they hold little hope of a breakthrough.

dations about discipline were made by the secretary of the army, John O. Marsh Jr., and the secretary of the air force, Verne Orr. Defense Department officials said that top-ranking navy officers opposed Mr. Lehman's recommendation.

Pentagon officials said three kinds of disciplinary letters could be issued in this case. In descending order of severity, they are letters of reprimand, admonition and of caution.

Hussein to Meet Arafat On West Bank Policy

United Press International

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein announced Tuesday that he would hold talks with the Palestinian Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, on ways to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

The talks would be "to develop a joint stand... to end the Israeli occupation and regain the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians," the king wrote.

His comment came in a letter appointing Ahmed Obaidat, a former intelligence chief and the current interior minister, as the new prime minister. He also appointed a new cabinet, replacing the 28-month-old government of Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Hussein was hospitalized Monday with a peptic ulcer but is in good condition, the government announced Tuesday. It said he probably would not be able to address the Jordanian parliament Thursday as planned.

NATO Agrees on Stance For Stockholm Meeting

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The United States and its NATO allies agreed Tuesday on joint proposals for next week's Conference on Disarmament in Europe, which the chief U.S. delegate, James E. Goodby, said could mark "a turning point in East-West relations."

Speaking after Tuesday's session with ambassadors of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Goodby described the Stockholm conference's primary goal as "reducing the risks of war in Europe" and expressed hope that the Soviet Union will cooperate out of concern for its own interests.

He said the 35-nation gathering "looks larger on the international scene" following Moscow's suspension of arms control talks to protest the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

But Mr. Goodby said he was encouraged by signs that Moscow and its East-bloc allies were prepared to conduct serious talks and

said that some tangible progress might be achieved by July.

He warned, however, that the Stockholm conference could be foiled if it evolved into a forum for what he termed "declaratory measures," such as the proclamation of nuclear-free zones or pacts renouncing the use of military force.

West German officials have voiced concern that the Soviet Union might seek to sow division within the NATO alliance by proposing concepts that have elicited support in the West, such as the creation of nuclear-free zones or declaration of a "no first use" doctrine regarding nuclear arms.

Mr. Goodby said that any measures under discussion "must be applicable throughout the 35 nations or else we would be retreating" from commitments made at meetings in Madrid and Helsinki on European security and cooperation.

He said some countries, including Western allies, might seek to reach a quick agreement just to produce a cosmetic improvement in East-West relations.

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The report assigned direct blame for the inadequate security at the Marine compound and the concentration of troops in one building to the commanders of the two main Marine units in Beirut, Lieutenant Colonel Howard L. Gerlach, who commanded the battalion landing team and was wounded in the bombing, and his superior, Colonel Timothy J. Geraghty, commander of the Marine amphibious unit.

Man Dies in Bombings in Corsica

United Press International

AIACCIO, Corsica (AP) — One person was killed and another seriously injured in one of nine bomb attacks in southern Corsica during the night. Police said Tuesday that the victims apparently were planting one of the bombs.

Explosions were reported in three different areas of the island. At Capo di Muro, on the southern point of the Gulf of Ajaccio, one man died and a second had his hands blown off, apparently as they were placing a bomb. The men were not identified and there were no further details on the bombing.

At Porto Vecchio, on the southeastern coast, seven villas were destroyed by explosions and ensuing fire. And at Portofino, on the south side of the Gulf of Ajaccio, a fish shop was seriously damaged. The fish shop had been the target of previous bombings claimed by the Corsican National Liberation Front, a clandestine organization seeking Corsican independence from France.

U.S. officials and human rights activists said last week that further steps would be necessary to weaken the death squads. Mr. Magaña made clear that resistance to additional measures would be strong, saying that "the reaction was terrible" to the original U.S. demands.

Mr. Magaña is in a delicate position, because loyalty among officers runs strong in the army and far-right political factions view the death squads as legitimate "counter-terrorists" against the leftist guerrillas.

The president said that three army officers whose transfers are planned were not being sent away because of U.S. pressure or because of suspected links to death squads. Instead, Mr. Magaña said, they are leaving because of concern for their safety since their names were linked to the death squads in U.S. news reports.

"It's too dangerous for them to remain in the country, where they are obvious targets for the left," he said. "If at the same time we are complying with something that the Americans want, then it's good for that, too."

Left Concedes In Denmark

(Continued from Page 1)

kept Mr. Schluter in power since September 1982. The Progress Party was projected to lose 10 seats. Its founder, Mogens Christensen, was expelled from the Folketing when he went to prison on a tax evasion conviction, but he campaigned for re-election while on a jail furlough.

Mr. Schluter called the elections almost two years earlier than necessary after the Progress Party joined the Social Democrats in voting against his finance bill last month.

In the campaign, the Schluter forces emphasized the favorable economic indicators. The mainly socialist opposition stressed an unemployment rate above 10 percent.

Greece to Pursue Balkan Arms Plan

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Greece announced Tuesday that it planned to press for a Balkan nuclear-free zone despite objections from its allies.

The government spokesman said experts from Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria, but not Albania, would meet here Monday on the issue.

"The government will pursue its crusade to end the deployment of nuclear arms, and in favor of détente and peace," he said. The United States opposes the plan on the grounds it would mean the unilateral removal of nuclear arms from two NATO countries, Greece and Turkey. There are believed to be none in Bulgaria and Romania, which are Warsaw Pact members.

Correction

Because of an editing error, a Page One article about Hong Kong in Tuesday's International Herald Tribune failed to point out that sales of Triflar Housing apartments in Macao have been suspended by the Securities Commission of Hong Kong. The article should also have noted that the booklet "Your Passport to Canada" is not published by the Canadian government.

Magaña Says He Cannot Force 3 Out

El Salvador Won't Exile Civilians on U.S. Demand

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran government will fall short of meeting U.S. demands for ending individuals linked to rightist death squads because it lacks the legal power to order civilians to leave, President Alvaro Magaña said Monday.

Three civilians whose exile was urged last month by Vice President George Bush have chosen to stay in El Salvador and face possible investigations of their links to the assassination teams, government sources said.

The United States called for the exile of the civilians — at least one of whom is an associate of the far-right political leader Roberto d'Amboise — as one of a series of demands for a crackdown on the death squads. Mr. Bush offered a substantial increase in U.S. military aid if the demands were met.

"The U.S. government has to recognize that I am not in a position to put people in exile," Mr. Magaña said. "Exile is prohibited by the constitution."

Mr. Magaña's comments indicated that the United States would have to be satisfied with the steps taken so far to curb the death squads, which have been blamed for thousands of civilian deaths.

The steps include the planned transfer out of the country of three or four army officers whom Mr. Bush asked be exiled. The officers could be sent out because the army has the authority to reassign them.

Salvadoran political and military sources previously said that about 20 individuals were on the list of persons whom the United States wanted sent abroad, but senior Salvadoran officials said Monday that the list had only seven names. The U.S. Embassy repeatedly has declined to comment on the number of names on the list.

The U.S. State Department and the ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas R. Pickering, have hailed Salvadoran progress in acting against the death squads, indicating that the Reagan administration thinks it has enough evidence of improvement to ask Congress for additional military aid.

The administration contends that such aid is needed to help the Salvadorans battle leftist guerrillas, but Congress has cut previous aid requests because of El Salvador's poor record on human rights.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Sweden Presents 'Restrained' Budget

STOCKHOLM (Combined Dispatches) — Sweden's Social Democratic government sent the parliament what it called a restrained but optimistic budget Tuesday for the 1984 fiscal year beginning July 1. Economy Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt said that if labor organizations kept wage demands down, the economy would continue to recover with the gross national product expected to rise by 2.5 percent.

The minister said the budget projected a drop in inflation to 4 percent from 9 percent this year, and unemployment would register a decrease of 0.5 percent to 3.5 percent. The budget, totaling 304,929 billion kronor (\$37 billion) in spending, did not contain any new major social changes or any new taxes.

East Bloc Urges Chemical Arms Talks

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Warsaw Pact nations on Tuesday proposed an international conference later this year to discuss a ban on chemical weapons in Europe, Tass said.

The proposal from the Communist military alliance was conveyed to the embassies of the United States, Canada and 14 European nations by the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

"The Warsaw Treaty member states consider it advisable to hold in 1984 a meeting of plenipotentiary representatives for a preliminary exchange of views with the NATO member countries and other European states concerned on the question of ridding Europe of chemical weapons," Tass said. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the proposal had been received and sent to Washington "for study."

147 U.S. Students Back in Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (UPI) — American medical students studied at St. George's University during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, returned Tuesday to the campus to resume their studies.

Vice Chancellor Geoffrey Bourne said that 147 students, just over half of those taken away during the Oct. 25 invasion, returned as classes resumed Tuesday.

The Reagan administration said the invasion was aimed partly at rescuing the students, who were thought to be in danger after an Oct. 18 coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was overthrown. Mr. Bishop was later killed. The Marxist hard-liners who staged the coup were toppled in the invasion.

Jane's Predicts New Soviet Navy Chief

LONDON (AP) — Admiral Vladimir N. Chernavin, chief of the Soviet Main Naval Staff, is set to succeed Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, founder of the modern Soviet Navy, as naval commander in chief, Jane's Defense Weekly reported Tuesday.

The first edition of the magazine published by Jane's Publishing Co. quoted authoritative sources as saying that there were no clear signs that Admiral Gorshkov's retirement was imminent. But there has been speculation since the rise of the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, that Admiral Gorshkov, 74, who has been naval commander in chief and deputy defense minister since January 1956, would retire.

The sources, who were not identified, said that Admiral Chernavin, 56, would likely push for greater integration of the navy with other armed services in a significant switch in defense strategy amid a major buildup in naval power.

Man Dies in Bombings in Corsica

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U.K. Clerk Charged With Memo Leak

LONDON (UPI) — A clerk at the Foreign Office was charged Tuesday with leaking a confidential document on the arrival of U.S. cruise missiles in Britain to a London newspaper.

Sarah Caroline Tisdall, 23, was charged with violating Britain's Official Secrets Act after she sent The Guardian newspaper a classified government memorandum addressed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the arrival of U.S. missiles. The court freed Miss Tisdall on bail until her second hearing, scheduled for Feb. 7.

The first of the 160 cruise missiles scheduled for deployment in Britain arrived in the country Nov. 14, sparking public demonstrations and heated parliamentary debates between Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives and the opposition Labor Party.

French Police Apprehend 12 Basques

BAYONNE, France (AP) — French police rounded up a dozen Spanish refugees considered to be Basque activists on Tuesday and sent six of them to the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, police sources said.

Two of those apprehended were allowed to go home, and four others were believed to have been placed under a form of house arrest in northern France. It was not known if Guadeloupe was the final destination of the six flown in a military plane from southern France to Paris and put on a commercial flight to Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

Police raided about 100 locations in the French Basque region early Tuesday morning.

Chadian Factions, OAU Officials Meet

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (UPI) — Leaders from 11 warring Chadian factions met behind closed doors with officials of the Organization of African Unity Tuesday in a final attempt to break a two-day deadlock preventing the start of national reconciliation talks to end the 20-year civil war in the former French colony.

The president of Chad, Hissène Habré, is boycotting the talks because of the high-level reception afforded his rival for control of the country, the former president, Goukouni Oueddei. Mr. Habré, however, sent a delegation to the talks. They were due to start Monday but disputes over seating arrangements, the agenda and Mr. Habré's boycott delayed the opening.

Pakistan Releases Bhutto's Daughter

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Benazir Bhutto, the daughter of the executed prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was freed Tuesday after more than two years under house arrest and flew to Europe for medical treatment, martial law authorities said.

Miss Bhutto, 30, boarded a plane for Geneva two hours after being informed of the government's decision, officials said. She was expected to fly to Paris, where her mother, Nusrat Bhutto, is undergoing cancer therapy. In a statement, Miss Bhutto said she had an ear infection that has resisted treatment since being diagnosed in 1978.

She said she was recommending that Ghufran Mustafa Iqbal take her place as leader of the outlawed Pakistan People's Party, which her father founded. She was put under house arrest after the November 1983 hijacking of a Pakistani jetliner by a group led by her two brothers.

Reagan Greet's Zhao, Stresses 'Growing Trust'

(Continued from Page 1)

100,000 Americans now visit China each year," he added.

Mr. Zhao is the top official of the Chinese government, but ranks about fourth in the more important Communist Party hierarchy headed by Deng Xiaoping. Mr. Deng inaugurated the normalization of

Chinese-American diplomatic relations with a trip to Washington five years ago at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter.

The most imposing and persistent obstacle in the way of smooth relations, the issue of Taiwan, was being discussed in low-key fashion by officials on both sides in preparation for Tuesday's talks.

While Mr. Zhao is at the White House, Taiwanese-Americans were to demonstrate on the nearby Ellipse demanding self-determination on the island. The Taiwanese Coalition for Self-Determination is sponsoring the event.

About two dozen demonstrators led by the Rev. Carl McIntire marched in front of the White House Monday with signs reading, "No Help for Reds" and "In God We Trust."

Another group of protesters, the Chinese Alliance for Democracy, held a news conference to release a letter to Mr. Zhao asking for fundamental change in "the present totalitarian system" in China, including freedom of speech and of the press.

China-Hong Kong Bus Line

BEIJING — Bus service between Hong Kong and Fuzhou, the capital of coastal Fujian province, began Tuesday. There will be three services a week on the 1,000 kilometer (620 miles) of route, taking about 20 hours, the Chinese news agency said.

Egypt's foreign minister, Kamel Hassan Ali, said dialogue between the PLO and Jordan was important and that a formula was needed to bring all parties to the negotiating table.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

Great for Curling
On the open-air hotel rink and in the village

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

China's American Card

Who would have guessed that Ronald Reagan would open an election year by receiving the prime minister of China at the White House? The presence of Zhao Ziyang is an achievement for Mr. Reagan in setting aside some attitudes of his political past and accepting a larger view of the American interest. It could not have been easy for a president of Mr. Reagan's belief and constituency to do that.

Mr. Reagan has done his share to point Sino-American relations in the right direction. Richard Nixon, by accepting the idea of a single China, had made the breakthrough of removing Beijing from the official list of America's enemies to a place somewhere on the side of its friends. Mr. Reagan had put at risk much of that immense strategic gain by his casual embrace of a two-Chinas policy. His midstream correction is what brings Mr. Zhao to Washington now and allows Mr. Reagan to plan to visit Beijing in April.

In 1982 Mr. Reagan worked out with the People's Republic an equation on the sensitive issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Later, progress was made in the development area, which is crucial to the current Chinese leader. Completion of an industrial and technological cooperation pact is the leading practical

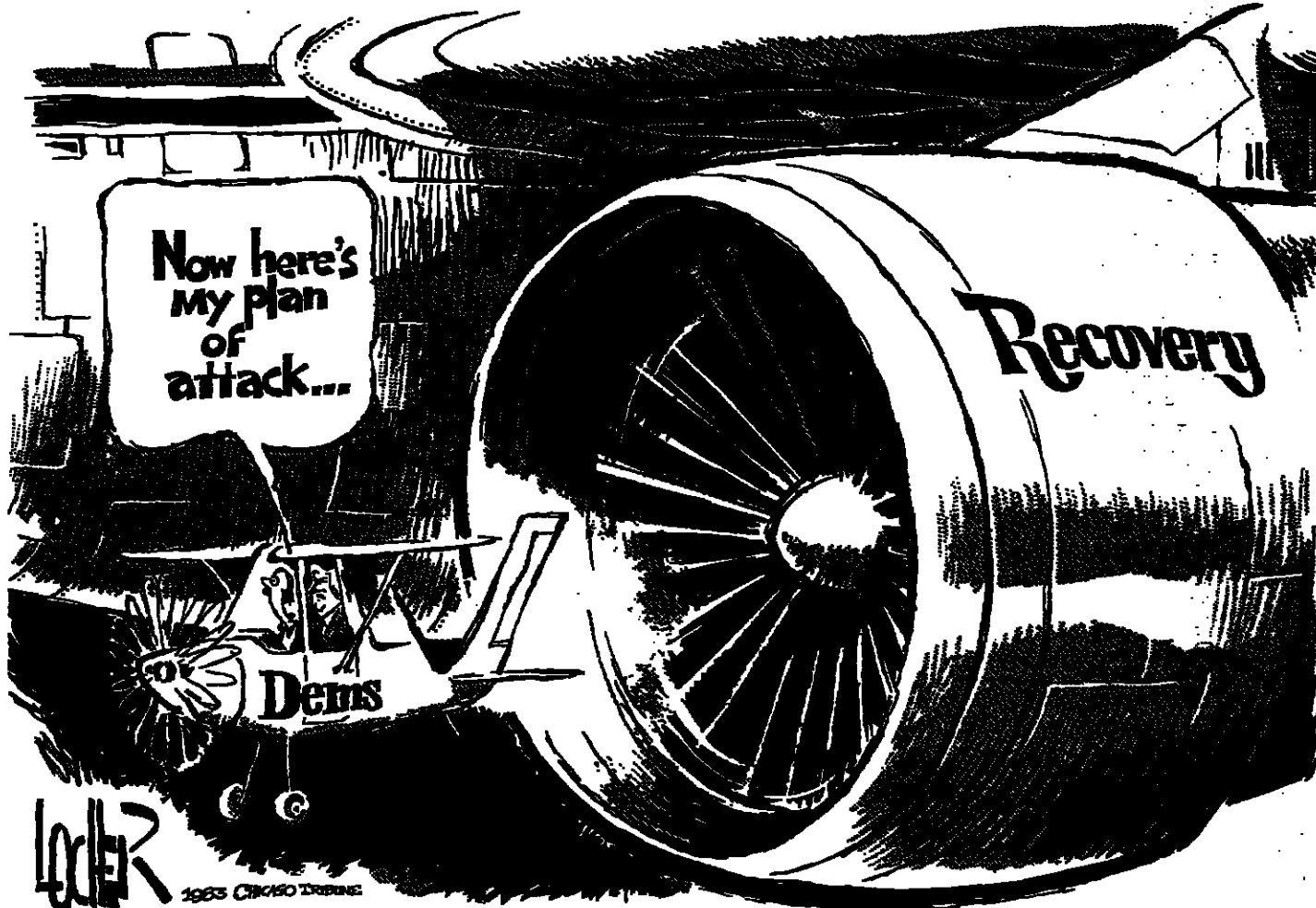
business of the Zhao visit. A civil nuclear cooperation accord may also be reached if — an essential "if" — the Chinese can meet the requirements of American law for strict controls on nuclear exports to nonnuclear states.

The United States seeks to bolster China's industrial progress and at least its defensive military capability without alarming China's noncommunist neighbors or unnecessarily provoking the Soviet Union. By and large, the Reagan administration has shown a good sense of where to draw this delicate line.

Cries by the American right about "sellout" of Taiwan are relatively muted. The reason is that Mr. Reagan has accomplished his turn of policy without damage to the continuing American interest in Taiwan's safety and welfare. The Taiwanese themselves provide the best evidence. Overall, despite their jitters, they have reacted with maturity and aplomb to the turn of American policy that Richard Nixon began and Ronald Reagan is confirming.

Although no one can say for sure just how the future relationship of China and Taiwan will evolve, all the leading signs indicate that it will evolve peacefully. That is what the United States owes Taiwan. Mr. Reagan is delivering.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.



Diplomacy Requires Diplomats

By Jack Perry

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — What are the reasons for the underuse and misuse of the U.S. Foreign Service?

First, the state of American foreign policy militates against reliance on professionals. The cry is for party loyalty, not for nonpartisan examination of what is best for the country.

Second, there is a persistent confusion of policymaking and diplomacy. The president and top aides make policy; the diplomat carries it out. Career diplomats like to think they are capable, when asked, of giving sound, dispassionate foreign policy advice, but most of the time the White House is not overly interested in policies that professionals suggest. The idea dies hard that "the State Department guys" have policies of their own and that they are pushing them in preference to the president's. To keep Foreign Service officers from "making policy," they are kept out of positions of influence.

Third, there is a belief that diplomacy is outmoded, so that it really doesn't matter what happens to the career service. Ambassadors are viewed as handy and harmless pawns. Better to know the president than to know anything about diplomacy.

This thinking is wrong and harmful. Diplomacy is important. The best evidence is the diplomatic services of some other nations. Take a look at the steady work of Soviet diplomats, or the patient job done by the Japanese, and then decide if diplomacy is dead. The countries that are serving their interests most successfully are those that invest in diplomacy.

Fourth, members of the Foreign Service are at fault for not giving enough loyalty to the service and to each other. Foreign Service officers are loyal upward, but it is a familiar charge that they are not loyal downward — that they do not look out for those under them. This criticism is partly deserved. Foreign Service people should be as dedicated to their service as Marines are to theirs. Too often that is not the case. If the Foreign Service is to be esteemed by the country, it must esteem itself.

Finally, the press and the public do not believe that what happens to the American diplomatic service is of any serious consequence. That attitude is at the heart of the problem.

Can anything be done to change the somewhat depressing outlook for the Foreign Service? Not a great deal, I fear. But maybe something.

More and more Americans are becoming concerned about how to improve the U.S. system of making foreign policy. We need to get some of the politics out and some more steadfast purpose in. If Americans start to look at the making of foreign policy in this serious way, perhaps they will see the importance of making better use of professionals. They may also conclude that not using the service is a waste of money.

Congress could do a great deal, if more key congressmen would decide that the Foreign Service merits their attention. Strange to say, more people and money are not the need; the budget works reasonably well. The step would be to simply enforce the law (Section 304.2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, which apparently no one is reading) which says that ambassadorial appointments will "normally" go to career officers. Another would be to examine candidates for ambassadorships and policy-connected posts more seriously.

Some 20 years ago John Kenneth Galbraith, in an address to the American Foreign Service Association, proposed that a committee be formed to pronounce on the suitability of ambassadorial nominees, as the American Bar Association does for judgeships. This idea should be implemented, and Congress should pay close attention to qualifications for foreign policy jobs.

Within the State Department many administrative measures are possible to increase pride in the Foreign Service and loyalty to it. Administrators need simply cross the Potomac and study what the armed forces do. They would learn to treat Foreign Service officers as professionals and to provide the satisfactions that come from being part of an elite unit.

Lastly — there might be some public interest in seeing that foreign affairs are conducted professionally, that politics take second place to the national interest. It is in that kind of healthy environment that the Foreign Service would work best.

To be honest, I do not expect the situation to change greatly. Foreign policy has only a shifting, ephemeral constituency in America, and the Foreign Service has no constituency. The harm of its neglect is real, but imperceptible to most citizens. The advantages of politics as usual are bankable and real to all sorts of people from the president on down.

Nor do I expect the Foreign Service to dwindle or die. The fundamental attraction of careers in international affairs will continue, and probably grow. In many respects it will remain true that, in foreign affairs careers, "the Foreign Service is the only game in town." As a new professor, I will counsel my best students to try for it, and I expect the Foreign Service to keep on attracting some of the brightest and most devoted young Americans.

Personally I feel great pride in being associated with such a fine group of men and women and with such a potentially great organization. I only wish the country would make better use of it.

This is the second of two articles. The writer, now a professor at the Citadel, was last assigned in the Foreign Service as ambassador to Bulgaria. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Racist Death Penalty?

Unable to prevail with the view that execution is always unconstitutional, American opponents of capital punishment offer a lesser but still impressive argument. They ask the courts to recognize that death sentences are much more frequent in cases in which the murder victim is white rather than black.

If true, that fact should weigh heavily against all capital punishment.

The death penalty is barbaric and wrong — state-sponsored killing that neither atones for nor deters private murder. Life in prison without parole is humane punishment and adequate protection for the community.

Most likely, the death penalty will finally fall before the growing evidence that it cannot be administered fairly. One new study of 17,000 homicide cases shows startling differences of punishment depending on the victim's race. In Georgia between 1976 and 1980 the death penalty was imposed on 67 of the 773 convicted murderers of whites but on only 12 of the 1,345 murderers of blacks. The results in seven other states are nearly as striking.

A similar study is under review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit, which

covers Georgia, Florida and Alabama. It purports to take account of numerous nonracial explanations for the discrepancy, eliminating them all until the ugly suggestion of racial discrimination stands alone. The court must decide initially not whether the study is accurate, only whether it is relevant. If admitted as evidence, it will presumably require a lot of explaining from states that want to maintain capital punishment. Previous debates of the race factor in capital cases focused on the death row population, fully half of which is black, but that argument bogs down in quarrels about relevant crime data. The new challenge is one the courts cannot safely ignore.

Executing more blacks as well as whites would not make the death penalty less repugnant, but racial justice is a constitutional minimum. The advocates of repressive anti-crime measures, like preventive detention, are fond of saying that black Americans have the highest stake in tough measures because they suffer the most crime. Here is evidence that society takes murder more seriously when the victim is white. It demands an answer.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Taiwan Stick in Zhao's Closet

Off and on over the last 15 months China and the Soviet Union have held ministerial talks aimed at improving their strained relations. For a time the view from Moscow seemed to be that progress was being made. Last summer the Soviet media went so far as to suspend virtually all attacks on China's foreign policy, and in August Yuri Andropov hailed "recent positive trends" in Sino-Soviet relations. But the honeymoon, if ever there was one, has been brief. Russian propaganda organs are again criticizing China, and it is surely no coincidence that the resumed attacks come as China's Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang begins an official visit to the United States.

That Mr. Zhao intends his meetings in Washington to be conciliatory was made clear by remarks that he made before leaving China. The major problems that have disturbed U.S.-Chinese relations have for the time being at least been largely defused. The Reagan administration now permits the sale of some high-grade technology that the Chinese have long sought. Last year's dispute over U.S. imports of Chinese textiles has been resolved. Considerable progress has been made in tough negotiations on a new treaty governing the rights of investors in both countries.

On the issue of chronic irritation — U.S. relations with Taiwan — Mr. Zhao has struck a relatively noncombustive note. Without retreating an inch from China's traditional claims, he has conveyed an impression of reasonableness, patience and even understanding in regard to the American position. He recognizes, he said, that "the question of U.S. relations with Taiwan is a legacy from history." China, he repeated, "is not against the United States maintaining unofficial economic, trade and cultural relations with the people of Taiwan."

Arms sales, though, are another matter. While Prime Minister Zhao said that he would not press China's earlier demand for a complete and immediate halt in U.S. military transfers to Taiwan, he did repeat that China expects the United States to live up to its 1982 pledge to begin phasing out such sales.

For China the arms sales question is the stick in the closet in its relations with the

United States. Until such time as sales in fact end, which is something that Congress would have to decide, they will remain as a potential disruptive element in bilateral relations. It is not likely that China fears an attack from Taiwan, or even that Taiwan need fear military assault from a mainland deeply preoccupied with a host of other priorities, including the Soviet military threat to the north. For China the arms sales issue represents a fundamental challenge to its sovereignty.

Sooner or later that issue will be resolved, quite possibly by the Chinese themselves, on Taiwan and on the mainland, reaching their own agreement. Until that time it can be expected to abide as an element in Sino-American relations. For now, China's intention seems to be to keep it in the background of those relations. The U.S. government, by sticking to the policy that it has pledged, can probably do a lot to see that it stays there.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Palestinians and Realism

If King Hussein sees fit to "reactivate" Parliament after a 10-year suspension, it is with a view to strengthening his hand at a time when the division and weakness of the PLO give him an opening. The king has met PLO representatives several times in the last three months. Did they assure him that Mr. Arafat would not object to a reconvening of Parliament? Palestinian and Jordanian sources say so. In any case, the PLO leader has reiterated an intention to visit King Hussein quite soon.

Who is to represent the 800,000 Palestinians of Jordan in the very delicate phase that follows the PLO's recent setbacks? Thirty "deputies" will be sitting with that mandate in the Jordanian Parliament. By all accounts they are men without the slightest sympathy for the PLO dissidents' policies of all-out armed struggle. The mere existence of this moderate group will put pressure on Mr. Arafat.

The reaction of the people of the occupied territories to Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo has already shown how immensely tired they are of occupation since 1967, and how ready they are for a realistic settlement.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Old Intelligence Skeletons That Rattle a Warning

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Some old American intelligence operations, now only beginning to surface, offer a shocking tale of caution against new arguments that national security justifies any skulduggery. The stories are about Nazi and collaborationist war criminals, hired, protected and established in safety by America even as it prosecuted war crimes at Nuremberg.

Decency and honor require setting the record straight. American interests, now and in the future, require awareness of what really happens when secret agents are hired and loose in the delusion of "fighting fire with fire."

The Justice Department is investigating the case of Robert Jan Verbeke, a Flemish collaborator convicted and sentenced to death in absentia in Belgium in 1947. For nine years after the war he worked for U.S. intelligence in Vienna, where he still lives. He says he organized a network of 100 Soviet-bloc agents.

Last summer an investigation of Klaus Barbie, whom the French call "the butcher of Lyons," confirmed that he was in the hire of America until, having become an embarrassment, he was given false papers and sent secretly to the Southern Hemisphere on a well-established "rat line" that violated American law. Barbie is now awaiting trial in France. He had become a mastermind of the arms- and cocaine-smuggling regime in Bolivia, until a new government in La Paz delivered him to the French a year ago.

The General Accounting Office, at the request of Representative Peter Rodino of New Jersey, is looking into a number of alleged war criminals officially smuggled into America and sponsored to organize anti-Communist activities.

A former Justice Department prosecutor, John

Loftus, has written about Byelorussians who worked for the Gestapo, then for the United States, and who now live comfortably as Americans with their files hidden.

The Canadian writer Sol Littman says that at least 1,000 Nazi criminals are living in Canada, sent years ago by British and U.S. secret services "to warehouse for future use." After World War II a secret group called the Office of Policy Coordination recruited Nazis supposedly able to provide intelligence from Eastern Europe and to organize underground guerrilla movements.

When their worthlessness became undeniable, they were sheltered and resettled to cover up the U.S. operation. Then it became necessary to cover up the cover-up. In the end, it was clear that moral betrayal of U.S. aims, law-breaking by officials and many millions of dollars wasted had no intelligence use.

Michel Thomas, a French resistance fighter and now a U.S. citizen, who worked in the U.S. Army Counter-Intelligence Corps in those days, says, "I challenge any statement that employment of these people had any value." He can provide details as evidence that "nothing was produced except misinformation."

"Neither incompetence nor ignorance can be excused," said Mr. Thomas. "The actions were a shameful betrayal of everything we as a nation stand for and stood for."

And yet most of the Americans who took part were convinced they were selfless patriots serving the highest interests of the United States in ways too sensitive to be legally accountable. It was the

Cold War; the climate seemed to them reason enough to suspend law and judgment.

They were not doing anything that the Soviet Union did not do. It did not occur to them that copying Soviet dirty tricks did not and could not serve America's purpose. Secrecy not only hid their tracks but kept them from understanding the futility of their activities.

Mr. Loftus concluded: "Official obsession with secrecy has a lot more to do with embarrassment lest American taxpayers find out about the bare-brained, dangerous and vastly wasteful schemes perpetrated in the name of national security than it does with national security."

These are old skeletons finally rattling in the closet. Allan Ryan Jr., who wrote the Justice Department report on Klaus Barbie, said that reforms of recent years should now lead intelligence officials to "realize that operational problems cannot be the exclusive concern." He hailed "the end of the attitude that anything is permissible, including the obstruction of justice, if it falls under the cloak of intelligence."

Is he right that the lesson has been learned? Will new skeletons have to be hidden after secret operations in Central America, to emerge in a generation or so? What is the mysterious Intelligence Support Activity up to? Is the congressional oversight committee watching now so that the United States will not have to regret later? Mr. Ryan attributed the past disaster to lack of "the democratic process of accountability."

The old records are an overwhelming argument against the pretense that more secrecy and less restraint on covert operations can serve the interest of the United States.

The New York Times.

IFAD — Another Agency With Funding Problems

By Susannah Tarbush

ROME — The recent heated discussions in Paris over the seventh replenishment of the World Bank's International Development Association attracted considerable publicity. Less attention has been paid to the plight of the Rome-based International Fund for Agricultural Development in its own struggle for funds.

In both cases, the attitude of the United States has drawn sharp criticism from other donors. And in both cases it is the poorest nations who will be the ultimate losers.

For both organizations, the first few weeks of the year are crucial. On Jan. 12 the IDA will meet to finalize its replenishment. In February IFAD will meet on its own replenishment. Meanwhile President Reagan will be completing work on his budget.

IFAD grew out of the UN World Food Conference in Rome nine years ago. Among its proponents were Henry Kissinger and the Shah of Iran. They saw a need for a new agency to focus on the needs of the rural poor, so as to step up food production.

The UN agency brings together states of the OECD, OPEC and the non-OPEC developing world, designated as categories I, II, and III. All 129 member states are represented on the governing council, in which each category has equal voting power.

IFAD was established in 1977 and began operations the next year with \$1 billion in funds for the 1978-1980 period. Iran's commitment was re-

flected in its \$125-million share in the category II total of \$435.5 million. Saudi Arabia gave \$105.5 million and Venezuela \$66 million. The United States led category I, giving \$200 million of the total \$535 million.

But the agency was soon hurt by international developments. First came the revolution in Iran, whose new leaders have shown little interest in the Shah's pet agency. Of the initial pledge of \$125 million, Iran had paid only \$41.6 million by the end of 1982. The advent of the Reagan administration meant a tough U.S. stand toward multilateral institutions. The decline in oil prices and production has thrown into question the funding ability of some category II states.

When it was time for the first replenishment, the United States cut its contribution from the \$230 million offered by the Carter administration to \$180 million. Iran slashed its pledge to \$19 million. Of the total \$1.1 billion pledged in the first replenishment, category I pledged \$620 million, category II \$450 million and category III \$30 million.

But by the end of November 1983 only \$748.6 million of the \$1.1 billion had been paid. The United States had paid only \$40 million, less than a quarter of the sum pledged. Last month Congress approved the Reagan administration's request for an extra \$50 million for IFAD, but

Washington still owes \$90 million. Some OPEC states have also fallen behind. Iran has paid nothing toward its pledge for the first replenishment, and did not even turn up for the governing council meeting in Rome last month. Libya had paid none of its \$31-million pledge, but at the meeting said it would pay the full amount. (Its representative said the delay in payment was "for certain reasons of our own relating to principles, not for economic reasons only.")

Pointed to the delays of some OECD countries. Despite its economic straits and the Gulf war, Iraq has paid its full pledge of \$31 million. Nigeria has only paid \$13.5 million of the \$40.5 million due.

The fund's president, Abdelmounsin al-Sudary of Saudi Arabia, has to cope not only with the shortfall in the first replenishment but with the tortuous process of negotiating the second, for 1984-1986. At issue are both the overall level of funds — which need to reach \$1.37 billion to avoid a drop in real terms — and the question of whether the OECD-OPEC ratio should remain as before.

The agency's economic problems have taken their toll on the normally cheery Mr. Sudary, 47, who was visibly exhausted and depressed during the governing council meeting.

Some OECD countries criticized the United States at the meeting,

Douglas Lindores, the leader of the Canadian delegation, expressed concern that the strong desire for a meaningful second replenishment was not shared by Washington. The Reagan administration's philosophy, he said, "seriously undermines the negative impact on the development aspirations of the poorest members of the world community."

The U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, Richard McCormack, reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to its pledge for the first replenishment. But he stressed that the level of OPEC participation would continue to influence other donors.

The financial crisis comes just when the young institution is beginning to prove itself. At the governing council meeting there was widespread praise for its work. The fund has supported 138 projects in 77 countries; an estimated 40 million people have been affected.

IFAD officials are optimistic despite the funding problems. Sartaj Aziz, an official in the economic and planning department, said experience proves that "by the end of the century we could attack the bulk of the poverty problem. If the resources are allocated, the job is doable."

The writer is business editor of The Middle East Magazine in London. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

FROM OUR JAN. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A German Appeal to Britain

BERLIN — Apropos of the coming visit of the King and Queen of Great Britain, the "Post" makes an appeal to British good sense to bury the hatchet and adjust the misunderstandings which constantly threaten peace. It says: "Mr. Chamberlain laid down the law that all wars of the future would arise from industrial competition, but surely the trade progress of this country, the outcome of German hard work and industry, should be left alone, as it constitutes healthy competition between the two countries. The English have an illusion that Germany wishes to dominate all other countries. She merely wishes to hold her own."

1934: Desert Explorer Reports Finds

CAIRO — The expedition of Count Byron de Prokor has terminated the first phase of a 15,000-mile exploration of Africa. The Libyan Desert has been traversed. Progress was made in the search for the tomb of Alexander the Great, which tradition places in a temple at Siwa, in the heart of the desert. The expedition found Greek inscriptions of the period of Alexander's visit to the oasis in 325 B.C. A resemblance was found between Sahara rock drawings and those of the pre-Mayas, upholding Count Prokor's theory of the east and west migrations of the inhabitants of the subterrestrial, prehistoric "Lost Continent."

An Ambassador's Due

In response to the report "Flier Freed by Syria, Departed with Jackson," (IHT, Jan. 4) by Rick Atkinson.

The reporter's remark that "the U.S. ambassador to Syria, Robert P. Paganelli, attempted to steer some of the credit for Lieutenant Goodman's release to the Reagan administration," along with his opening phrase ("In a diplomatic and political coup by Reverend Jesse L. Jackson"), needs instant correction.

For the last three years, 24 hours a day, Ambassador Paganelli and his devoted helpers, American and Syrian, in the U.S. Embassy in Damascus have sweated out keeping lines open to the Syrian government while Rick Atkinson and Jesse Jackson have been safe at home in their beds.

The major reason why Lieutenant Goodman was released was that the U.S. Foreign Service, through its staff in Damascus and with backing from the maligned State Department and White House in Washington, kept talking with the Syrians. This was done sometimes through smoke and shellfire. It was that work that made it possible for Mr. Jackson to stage his virtuoso performance.

Mr. Jackson might at least have

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OPEC's Aid Record

In response to the opinion column "Kawati's Admirable Record on Aid" (IHT, Dec. 22) by Jonathan Power:

OPEC countries have an outstanding record of aid as a percentage of GNP, having generally surpassed the United Nations target of 0.7 percent. Net disbursements of OPEC aid totaled more than \$66 billion in the period 1973-1982, according to statistics of the OECD secretariat. That represents an average of more than 2 percent of OPEC members' GNP.

Unlike a good part of the assistance of other donors, OPEC aid has been extended to countries universally recognized as developing countries. OPEC concessional finance is extended to Third World countries — Arab and non-Arab — having as the primary purpose the promotion of economic development and welfare. Furthermore, assistance from OPEC states is completely untied.

OPEC aid is not extended to compensate oil-importing developing countries for increases in the price of oil. The birth and growth of the OPEC aid phenomenon did not follow the development of oil prices, although of course increased revenues were the source of expanded aid

efforts. Most of OPEC aid has gone to low-income countries that account for a small volume of oil imports.

More than a dozen OPEC aid agencies — Arab and non-Arab — provide concessional finance for economic development of the Third World. One is the OPEC Fund for International Development, which, with resources provided by all 13 OPEC countries, has committed about \$3 billion in assistance to 82 developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and to institutions active in economic development, using a wide variety of techniques of assistance that any other development finance institution.

Support has been given generously by OPEC members to multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, the IMF, the African Development Bank, etc. OPEC countries have provided more than 40 percent of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development — yet their combined GNP is only 7 percent of the combined GNP of the OECD countries.

ABDELKADER BENAMARA, Director of Information, OPEC Fund, Vienna.

To be honest, I do not expect the situation to change greatly.

Foreign policy has only a shifting, ephemeral constituency in America, and the Foreign Service has no constituency. The harm of its neglect is real, but imperceptible to most citizens. The advantages of politics as usual are bankable and real to all sorts of people from the president on down.

Nor do I expect the Foreign Service to dwindle or die. The fundamental attraction of careers in international affairs will continue, and probably grow. In many respects it will remain true that, in foreign affairs careers, "the Foreign Service is the only game in town." As a new professor, I will counsel my best students to try for it, and I expect the Foreign Service to keep on attracting some of the brightest and most devoted young Americans.

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BUSINESS
ollar Slips After
ainst Top Euro
NEW YORK, April 11—The dollar slipped today after a record rise in the foreign exchange market. The dollar advanced to a new high of 1.48 against the German mark, but it fell to 1.47 after the close. The dollar also fell against the Swiss franc, the Japanese yen, and the British pound. The dollar's fall was attributed to the fact that the dollar had risen too far in the previous week. The dollar's fall was also attributed to the fact that the dollar had risen too far in the previous week.

Nears Deadline Steel Dispute

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. deputy trade representative, Robert Lighthizer, said the final community will decide by Saturday whether to retaliate against the United States' constraints on specialty-steel imports.

"I'm not optimistic but I am hopeful," said Lighthizer. "I want to avert the retaliation course before the deadline, Mr. Lighthizer said in a briefing.

The Europeans tentatively said they would negotiate with the Chinese to eliminate by setting tariffs and quotas a \$10 million worth of U.S. exports to the PRC in chemicals and sporting goods. But the EC official said a "list of categories" of tariffs or quotas on imports from the United States would be sent to the Chinese under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Grain Agreement

Readers

MILWAUKEE, Florida — The Reagan administration will continue to press China to make a 13 percent shortfall in wheat purchases under the 1985 China grain agreement, Kenneth W. Dam, U.S. secretary of state, said Tuesday.

Insisting that the Chinese make up the shortfall and we will continue to work with them at that end," Mr. Dam told 7,000 farmers at the American Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting.

Under the grain agreement, China agreed to purchase at least 6 million metric tons of U.S. grain.

	Stock	Dth.	Ytd.	PE	Shs.	High	Low	Close	1978
Amal		32	7	26	1934	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	14
AmSouth		2,887	45	13	728	61 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	54 1/2
Amstar		2,220	5.8	8	102	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Amstar		2,220	5.8	8	102	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

CPA	1.20	15	22	34	47	67	78	84	87	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44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Filed to Block

CHICAGO (UPI) — The Illinois state bank filed a lawsuit to block final approvals of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago's plan to acquire the state's savings and loan association, as the state's interest in getting the plan approved is being challenged by the state's attorney general.

The state's attorney general, filed a lawsuit in the state's highest court, the Illinois Supreme Court, on the 10th of the month, to block the plan. The state's attorney general, filed a lawsuit in the state's highest court, the Illinois Supreme Court, on the 10th of the month, to block the plan. The state's attorney general, filed a lawsuit in the state's highest court, the Illinois Supreme Court, on the 10th of the month, to block the plan.

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January 9, 1906

American Express Antitrust Chief Vows More Detection

By Leslie Maitland Werner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The new chief of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, J. Paul McGrath, says he plans to expand the use of criminal law enforcement techniques, such as granting immunity from prosecution, in investigating antitrust violations.

Mr. McGrath says he hopes to form a special group of Antitrust and Criminal Division lawyers to improve the ability to detect and prosecute price-fixing and other offenses.

"I believe there is a lot of price-fixing that goes on that is not detected," Mr. McGrath said Monday at his first news conference as antitrust chief.

The department has 109 grand juries assigned, he said, and 75 percent of them are hearing evidence in active cases. Almost half, he added, are looking into collusion in bidding for contracts.

Mr. McGrath, who succeeds William F. Baxter, said that the economy has suffered "enormous

shocks" from the recession, increased competition from abroad and an explosion of new technologies. He said he thought the division could help the economic recovery.

Mr. McGrath said the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission would decide which would review the takeover of Genly Oil Co. by Texaco Inc. He declined comment on the proposed acquisition of Republic Steel Corp. by LTV Corp., which owns Jones & Laughlin, a competitor of Republic.

Department officials have said that a decision in the steel matter was likely in February.

Mr. McGrath, 43, took over as assistant attorney general in charge of the Antitrust Division Dec. 16, leaving a parallel position as head of the Civil Division. Before joining the Reagan administration, he was a partner in the New York City law firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby & Wood, where he was on the management committee and handled antitrust litigation.

He was born in Rochester, New York, graduated from Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts, and got his law degree in 1965 from Harvard, where he was an editor of the Law Review.

Mr. McGrath said he would try to stop mergers that create a risk of collusion by overly reducing the field of competitors. But he said that "there are ways in which antitrust can be used to shackle competitive forces," and added, "We want to be very careful not to foster that kind of restraint."

He also said he wanted to continue the practice of becoming involved as a friend of the court in suits brought by private parties. He said he would work for legislation designed to relax prohibitions against joint ventures for research and development and for licensing patents, copyrights and trademarks. Such legislation was introduced in Congress by the administration last year.

Mr. McGrath said he would work for greater deregulation in the areas of banking and financial institutions.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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Per-Capita Income Falls In Most Latin Countries

Report

QUITO, Ecuador — Per-capita income last year fell in 17 of 19 Latin American nations, according to Enrique Iglesias, executive secretary of the Santiago-based Economic Commission for Latin America.

He said Monday that only Argentina and the Dominican Republic did not suffer a fall.

Per-capita income for the region fell 5.6 percent last year to \$911, he said. In 1977 the level was \$916.

He attributed the drop in real income to a recession caused by the burden of a \$310-billion combined foreign debt and a fall in the prices of the region's commodities exports.

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U.S. Futures Prices Jan. 10

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OBSERVER

Can-Do Candidates

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Jesse Jackson's successful venture into Middle Eastern diplomacy has shaken the foundations of U.S. politics. Political analysts immediately realized that Jackson's competitors would also have to do something.

William Safire, an astute analyst, guessed that Senator John Glenn might parachute from the Good-year blimp into the Super Bowl and strike a blow for health by leading thousands of flabby spectators in mass calisthenics at halftime. Safire must have been as astounded as the rest of the nation when Glenn announced that he was flying to Tehran to urge the Ayatollah Khomeini to end Iran's war with Iraq.

The White House complained that the senator's mission was a lot of damn nonsense. When Glenn succeeded, however, not only in ending the war, but also in converting the ayatollah to Christianity, the president took it like a good sport and traveled to New York to be present when Mayor Koch presented the ayatollah the key to the city.

"I've got to get out of these Holiday Inns and do something," Walter Mondale told his travel agent. The agent had heard rumors that Jesse Jackson was looking for hotel reservations in Havana, with an eye to persuading Fidel Castro to break with Moscow and join NATO.

Thanks to some rapidly pulled strings, Mondale was in Havana before Jackson could get past the immigration desk at Miami. Forty-eight hours later, under Mondale's persuasive influence, Castro had burned his entire wardrobe of military fatigues, shaved his beard, put on a three-piece suit and made an impassioned 18-minute speech praising the CIA and warning against the spread of communism.

"You've got to do something," Fritze, Senator Ernest Hollings' manager said. As a result, the governor of South Africa announced two days after Hollings arrived in Cape Town that it was abandoning its apartheid policy. Unluckily for Hollings, this news was overwhelmed by events in Moscow. There, Senator Gary Hart had not only persuaded Yuri Andropov to get out of bed and go to

the office, but also to visit the United States with a new proposal for reducing the Soviet nuclear arsenal in exchange for granting the Central Committee free admission to Disney World and introductions to Robert Redford.

"You'd better find something to do," George McGovern's poll taker explained. McGovern flew to China. He arrived just in time to watch Senator Alan Cranston's historic news conference, the one in which Cranston announced that China was surrendering all claims to Taiwan, was adopting the two-party system and building 10,000 motels with automatic check-out service so candidates would not be impeded in their campaigns.

"Sorry, George, but I had to do something," Cranston apologized to McGovern. McGovern had no time for apologies. He had to do something. He sped to Jerusalem only to find thousands of Arabs and Israelis dancing arm-in-arm in the streets.

Reubin Askew had also had to do something, so he had made peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians. It left McGovern little choice. He raced to Tokyo, arrived 20 minutes after Glenn, and came away 30 minutes later with a Japanese agreement to import 2,000 American lawyers for every three cars it exported to the United States.

With eight Democratic candidates now all over the race moved in to Phase Two. Thus all accidentally found themselves traveling together on the plane bound for Poland when it was hijacked by Libya's Moammar Qadhafi.

President Reagan's strategists came to Ed Meese. "At last the president has a chance to do something," they said.

"Doing things is not our style," Meese said. "I'll turn it over to the State Department."

State sent a roving envoy to Qadhafi's Arab neighbors with orders not to raffle the colonel by asking him to turn over the Democrats, so the Democrats had to cope for themselves. This is why Colonel Qadhafi became the most popular figure since Zsa Zsa Gabor on U.S. TV talk shows.

New York Times Service

The Dragon Lady

Anne McCaffrey's Stories Seek to Redeem Flame-Spitters' Sullied Image

By Sandy Rovner

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Anne McCaffrey is a voluble, effusive Valkyrie of a woman who speaks dramatically—operatically, if you will—whether she is autographing copies of her newest, best-selling dragon book or discussing the travails of the Irish horse farm her dragons bought for her.

Believe that Anne McCaffrey's dragons are a far cry from those she calls the "vicious-eaters." And she is emphatic in her denunciation of films like "Dragonslayer" which, she says with more or less mock indignation, subvert her efforts at cleaning up the sullied image of dragonkind.

Anne McCaffrey's dragons pop onto best-seller lists all over the world almost before the ink is dry. Neither pure fantasy nor pure science fiction, the so-called "Dragonriders of Pern" trilogy—"Dragonflight," "Dragonquest" and "The White Dragon"—and an assortment of other Pern-related stories, have hit a happy formula that mainstreams both subtypes of imaginative fiction.

McCaffrey's latest, "Moreta: Dragonlady of Pern," is no exception in its popularity. Not yet No. 1, it is nevertheless perching as happily as a fire-lizard on major best-seller lists. "Moreta" hasn't been sold abroad yet, but the other Pern books have been translated into French, Spanish, German, Italian, Dutch, Japanese and the Scandinavian languages.

Pern is an Earth-like planet settled by space travelers from Earth. Every 200 years or so a planet known as the Red Star passes close enough to Pern for certain life forms to make an attempt to settle the planet.

The spores that fall as silvery "threads" sear to the touch and eat everything except rock and metal. They are vulnerable to virtually nothing but fire and a particular "slug," (Pern is richly abundant in life, but has only very limited rock and metal).

The original settlers from

Earth genetically engineered certain Pernese life forms—including the kiteskin fire-lizards—to fight the vicious "threads." The most dramatic success was the flying, flame-spitting dragon fierce and courageous fighters against threads, but otherwise gentle telepaths who can also teleport—move instantaneously in space and time.

As they hatch, the dragons establish a permanent telepathic bond with their eventual riders—probably their most enchanting and endearing characteristic and certainly a part of their attraction.

Her books, says McCaffrey, "are about the fact that everybody has their own talent, their own speciality, something that is personal and unique to them, and by putting characters into situations where that talent can be fulfilled, you have characters with whom people can identify."

Anne McCaffrey was born in Massachusetts in 1926 on April Fools' Day, a fact she considers quite in keeping with the destiny that left her beholden to a winged creature that seems to be part horse, part cat and part Labrador retriever, woven together and improved upon by her own colorful and inventive fancy.

But literary success came only after a failed marriage and a failed career—as an opera singer.

In an early non-dragon success "The Ship Who Sang," the disembodied brain of a spaceship taught herself to use her ship's equipment to produce top quality bass, baritone, tenor, mezzo, soprano and coloratura. McCaffrey's newest series—"Crystal Singer"—concerns another failed opera singer (in some other space and time) whose pure notes are just right for cutting the crystal that provides the basis for a galaxy's technology.

A few months ago, McCaffrey says with some pride, she was on a book tour in Australia flying from Sydney to Melbourne. To her delight, the man in the next seat was reading "Moreta." "Is that a good book?" she found



Author McCaffrey: "No literary pretensions."

herself asking, rather more innocently than she ought. "Oh yes," the man said, "haven't you ever read any of this author's books? You really should." McCaffrey introduced herself to it, turned out, David Ogilvie, director of the Sydney Opera Company. So much for Pern. "We talked about opera the rest of the trip."

But whatever else she writes, McCaffrey always returns to the dragons. She lives in Ireland on a small estate (one-third of an Irish acre, which is a bit larger than an American acre). Until recently her three children, now mostly grown and gone, lived with her, as did a favorite horse—Mr. Ed—now also gone, to her palpable regret. But there is always an assortment of dogs, cats and other horses.

The estate, in County Wicklow, is called Dragonhold. Several of her books have been optioned for movies. She sighs. "There have always been a lot of queries and I just take the option money and run," but then the options expire.

Recently at a book-signing at Moonstone Bookellers, Washington's science fiction and mystery specialty bookstore, McCaffrey dealt with scores of fans,

including some who virtually live her books.

One group is even planning a "gathering of Weyrs," this spring. (In the book, Weyrs are where dragons and their riders live, but now they are also Anne McCaffrey fan clubs.)

In a ruby velvet tunic, her green eyes sparkling, she reigned in Weyrwomanly style over a stream of fans who quickly diminished a mountain of "Moretas," thrusting at her three or four books at a time for signing.

"I'm just a storyteller," says McCaffrey. "I make no literary pretensions."

But then she says, Kingsley Amis, the science fiction writer and critic, "once called me the Barbara Cartland of science fiction. 'Well, really,' she huffs a little. 'Well, in the first place, she's getting old and sour, but you'd never find any of my books at a secondhand dealer.'"

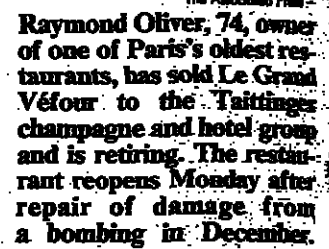
She does not sound highly amused at all. In fact her eyes flash and just for a millisecond it looks like—yes, it certainly was—a lick of flame riding on a breath.

PEOPLE

'Ironweed' Wins Award

The National Book Critics Circle has named William Kennedy's "Ironweed" the best American work of fiction published in 1983. The selection of the novel, published by Viking-Penguin, was made by the member board of the circle, which is composed of about 300 book reviewers and critics for U.S. newspapers and magazines. The general non-fiction award went to Seymour Hersh for "The Price of Power: Kissinger in the Nixon White House," published by Summit Books. Selected as the best work of criticism was John Updike's "Hugging the Shore: Essays and Criticism," published by Alfred A. Knopf. The awards will be presented Jan. 26.

Beverly Sussman's "Dear Mr. Henshaw," a story about a boy dealing with problems ranging from lunchbox thieves to his parents' divorce, was chosen the John Newberry Medal for children's book of the year from the Association for Library Service to Children.



Raymond Oliver, 74, owner of one of Paris's oldest restaurants, has sold Le Grand Vefour to the Tailleurs champagne and hotel group, and is retiring. The restaurant reopens Monday after repair of damage from a bombing in December.

Brian Wilson says he will continue writing and singing with the Beach Boys despite disagreements over the family's decision to bury his brother Dennis at sea, an honor arranged by President Ronald Reagan. "I disagree with the burial at sea," Brian Wilson said, with the surviving Beach Boys at his side during a news conference, the group's first public comment on Dennis' Dec. 28 drowning. "I thought that took on a very scary effect. Burying out at sea just didn't seem like the proper way to bury somebody. I went through a lot of changes there." Burial at sea is usually reserved for Navy and Coast Guard veterans. Brian, joined by his brother Carl, cousin Mike Love and group members Al Jardine and Bruce Johnston, said the group would continue to record.

Peter Lawford has joined Elizabeth Taylor and Johnny Cash at a desert treatment center for alcohol and drug abuse. Daily Variety reported that Lawford was admitted to the Betty Ford Center at Rancho Mirage, California, a week after Taylor checked in Dec. 5. Lawford and Taylor appeared in several films together when they were under contract to MGM in the 1940s and '50s, including "White Cliffs of Dover," "Julia Misbehaves" and "Little Women." "Who would have thought it 40 years ago?" said Lawford, who told the trade that he had an alcohol problem. "We're both going to make it," he said. Lawford said he and Taylor both

expected to leave the center by Jan. 20. Cash entered the center Dec. 20 to avoid dependency on drugs following surgery for an ulcer.

"Terms of Endearment," the bitter-sweet story of a mother-daughter relationship, and "Yentl," Barbra Streisand's production about a woman who disguises herself as a man to study Jewish law, led the list of movies nominated Monday for the 1984 Golden Globe awards. The nominations, considered a leading precursor of the Oscars, gave six nominations each to "Terms of Endearment," which has already been named best picture of the year by Los Angeles and New York film critics, and to "Yentl."

Michael Jackson and his runaway best-seller album "Thriller" Tuesday as the 26th Annual Grammy Awards nominees were announced. "Thriller" has sold 20 million copies worldwide and has topped the record charts for nearly half a year.

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